



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Mortality during month of December, 1903.*

In comparison with the month of November, 1903, the sanitary conditions, as shown by the reports, suffer no notable alteration. The daily average mortality remained about the same, 48.19 as compared with 48.03. The number of deaths caused by plague diminished very considerably, being 52 as compared with 98. This was not true, however, in regard to variola, from which there were 131 deaths in November in comparison with 162 in December. Comparing the reports of the two months we see the following differences in the cases of the more important transmissible diseases: Yellow fever, 4 deaths in December as against 2 in November; plague, 52, with 98 in the preceding month; variola, 162 against 131; measles, 16 against 15; scarlet fever, none against 2; whooping cough, 2 against 4; diphtheria, 6 against 4; grippe, 33 against 28; enteric fever, 12 against 9; dysentery, 2 against 2; beriberi, 8 against 7; leprosy, 3 against 2; malarial fevers, 59 against 67 (this is worthy of note, as the same measures directed against the spread of yellow fever by mosquitoes act almost equally against the spread of malarial fevers), and tuberculosis, 286 in comparison with 247 in the month of November. —(*From report of Medical Demographer.*)

*Disinfection.*

At the central disinfection station there were reported during the month 236 cases of variola, 99 of plague, 5 of yellow fever, 5 of diphtheria, and 12 of tuberculosis, in comparison with the following number reported during the preceding month: 206 of variola, 264 of plague, 4 of yellow fever, 1 of diphtheria, 8 of measles, and 9 of tuberculosis.

Of the 99 notifications of the occurrence of plague, 72 cases were confirmed by bacteriological examination.

In December 4,616 disinfections were accomplished. In addition to these house disinfections, 2,989 articles of clothing were disinfected and 730 pieces of clothing burned.

The "mosquito brigade" cleansed 428 localities where there had been deaths from yellow fever during the last two epidemics of that disease, and destroyed 171 foci of larvæ and, in addition, isolated 1 case of this disease.

From the roofs of different houses 8,876 buckets of dirt were removed; from the interior of various houses 43 cartloads of dirt were carried away; and in the processes of cleansing adopted by the service more than 356 kilograms of pyrethrum were used, and more than 5,543 kilograms of sulphur, 384 liters of alcohol, and 52 liters of kerosene.

Thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-two domiciliary visits were made by delegations of health officials, of which 26,569 were made by the sanitary police and 12,263 by the ordinary police.

*Inoculations against plague—Destruction of rats.*

The number of inoculations against plague reached 649, and up to the last day of the month 24,441 rats had been destroyed. The gutters were disinfected for surface drainage in the areas occupied by the following streets: Tresca, D. Manoel, Sete de Setembro, Ouvidor, Rosario, Primeiro de Marco, Alfandega, Ajuda, Sao Jose, Santo